

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

Noon.

Business is still very quiet in the Share Market. Banks continue weak, offers to sell at 206 percent. premium, not inducing investors to come forward. Yangtze River has changed hands at the increased rate of Tls. 1055 per share, and there are further buyers at that figure. Luzons have been sold at 886 per share, for the end of the month, but there are still sellers at that rate. Nothing else came under our notice.

4 o'clock p.m.

We have nothing further to report from the Share Market since the issue of our noon edition.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—164 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—162 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,700 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, sale.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share.

Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 1055 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex div., sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—62 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$52 per share, premium, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$203 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$161 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/1

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/1

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/1

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

3/1 at 3/8

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. .... 1/16

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/16

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. .... 3/21

On Demand ..... 2/23

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, sight ..... 7/21

Private, 30 days sight ..... 7/31

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, 8530

(Allowance, Taels 6.)

OLD MALWA ..... per picul, 8560

(Allowance, Taels 12.)

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, 8595

NEW PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, 8600

NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest, 8590

OLD PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, 8600

OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest ..... 8600

NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest, 8555

NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest, 8551

NEW BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, 8557

PERSIAN (best quality) ..... per chest, 8582

NEW PERSIAN ..... per picul, 8420

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

OLD PERSIAN ..... per picul, 8375

(Allowance, Taels 8.)

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

Barometer—1 P.M. .... 30.05

Barometer—4 P.M. .... 30.05

Thermometer—1 P.M. .... 81

Thermometer—4 P.M. .... 81

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wat. bulb.) .... 71

Thermometer—Maximum ..... 84

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) ..... 84

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, HONGKONG

THERMOMETER, ATM.

TER. & CO.

Barometer ..... 30.05

Thermometer—1 P.M. .... 81

Thermometer—4 P.M. .... 81

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wat. bulb.) .... 71

Thermometer—Maximum ..... 84

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) ..... 84

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westoby, 26th July.—Foothow 19th July, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 25th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

YANOTSE, French steamer, 2,393, Such, 26th July.—Marseilles 24th June, Naples 26th, Port Said 30th, Suez 1st July, Aden 6th, Colombo 12th, Singapore 19th, and Saigon 22nd, Malls and General—Mediterranean Maritimes.

YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 760, R. S. Andrew, 26th July.—Swatow 24th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 884, Wilson, 26th July.—Canton 26th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, P. H. Loft, 26th July.—Bangkok 10th July, and Hohow 25th July, General—Yuen-Fai Hong.

C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 27th July.—Nagasaki 20th July, Coal—Thos. & Co.

DORETTA, Siamese brig, 300, M. Martin, 27th July.—Bangkok 14th July, Rice—Siemens & Co.

EMU, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 20th June.—Manila 27th June, General—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,095, J. C. Jaques, 20th July.—San Francisco 27th June, General—Russell & Co.

CHURRICA, Spanish steamer, 403, G. de Hor, 23rd July.—Manila 20th July, General—Treasure (\$113,000).—Remedios & Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, 561, R. Jones, 17th July.—Bangkok 10th July, Rice and General—Yuen-Fai Hong.

DOUGLAS, British steamer, 882, S. Ashton, 24th July.—Swatow 23rd July, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,161, G. Kaler, 18th July.—Saigon 14th July, Rice—Siemens & Co.

EMU, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 20th June.—Manila 27th June, General—Remedios & Co.

KWONGSAM, British steamer, 988, St. Croix, 23rd July.—Swatow 22nd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIDO, British steamer, 670, Lewis, 22nd July, Saigon 17th July, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 10th June.—Touren 15th June, General—Chine.

NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 16th July.—Haiphong 14th July, General—Messages Maritimes.

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ploughshares, but inasmuch as he had a method of showing his innocence which was superior to the "o'erall" he would not insist upon the latter, but would introduce the "wager of battle"—a statute not yet repealed by the Legislature, and consequently as good law as the "stand aside" and equally ancient. Thereupon the humorist produced his authorities and announced his programme as follows:—

The Judges and the clergy are to assemble on a given day, and before them the accused person must lay down his glove and declare his intention to defend the same with his body. The prosecutor will then pick it up and announce his readiness to make good the appeal, body for body. Then, both men will bring out their battle-axes or javelins, and kneeling before the Judges, will make oath that the weapons have not been charmed by witchcraft, etc. This done, each is to grasp his axe in the right hand, and the left hand of the other in his left. The accused person to say: "Hear me, O man, who callest thyself John Finch by the name of baptism, that I, who call myself Frank Weiss by the name of baptism, did not fibel you, to help me God and all the saints." To which, the accuser will reply: "Hear me, O man, whom I hold by the hand, and who callest thyself Frank Weiss by the name of baptism, that I, do fibel thee perjured, and this I will prove with my body, so help me God and all the saints." At a signal from Judge Galbraith the men will come out of their corners and go for each other, and his cause shall be deemed just who succeeds in carving up the other before the going down of the sun.

It added to the grotesqueness of the situation that the humorist is a little man weighing less than two pounds and suffering from asthma, while the man "who callest the baptism" John Finch" is a muscular Christian weighing over 220, and that the defendant conducted himself and made his plea so solemnly as if he were a defendant in the days of Edward I. instead of during the regime of President Arthur. As might have been anticipated the case was laughed out of Court, and Congress will probably be called upon to repeal a relic of antiquity which disappeared not so very many years ago, from among the English statutes.

## MARSHAL BAZAINE.

## WHY METZ WAS SURRENDERED.

All that concerns the art of war is of such great interest to nations that the books of defeated Generals are commonly read with as much curiosity as those of the victorious. It must be owned that they are often better written, for a soldier smutting under reverses in the field is apt to take his revenge by showing himself a masterly strategist on paper. It was Prudhomme who first remarked that as of two contending armies one is bound to win, every battle must needs cover some General with honor, though the recipient of the honor may be a very inferior creature. The question as to what constitutes military genius will certainly suggest itself with some uneasy reflections to every reader of a book which ex-Marshals Bannerman has just issued to describe his share in the Franco-German War. Here is a soldier, who, in dedicating his book to Queen Isabella II, signs himself "Ex-Fusilier of the Thirty-seventh Line," so as to remind the world that he sprang from the ranks to the proud grade of Marshal of France, and was, consequently, no dullard. He was, in fact, an admirable soldier, whose record will challenge comparison with that of any officer in the world. With no wish to press hardly on a soldier whose punishment has been very heavy, it were compelled to observe that the reasons which the ex-Marshals adduce for surrendering the strongest citadel in France with an army of over 140,000 men would militate against the winning of a victory under any conditions but those of superior strength and position. M. Bazaïne's defence is practically a grumble that in his game with Prince Frederick Charles he did not hold all the trump in his hand.

It has been known for some time that M. Bazaïne was preparing this book, and interest has been excited about it, as it was hoped that there would be some new disclosures concerning the mysterious negotiations between the Marshal, the Empress Eugenie, and Prince Bismarck during the siege of Metz. The author, however, adds little to what was made public through the evidence given at the court-martial in 1873, though attention may be called to a dispatch of Prince Frederick Charles to Bazaïne, which certainly contains a curiously misleading statement. It will be remembered that when Bazaïne failed to effect his junction with MacMahon and was driven back upon Metz, he was temporarily cut off from all communication with the rest of France. A soldier who had been made prisoner by the Prussians, but escaped, brought to Metz the news that the Emperor had capitulated at Sedan, and that a Republic had been proclaimed in Paris. Thereupon Bazaïne wrote to Prince Frederick Charles to inquire if these tidings were accurate, and the Prussian commander, in his reply, stated that the Republic had indeed been proclaimed, but was not "recognized by all the country." Now this was true only in a certain sense. There was lurking dissatisfaction towards the Republic among all Frenchmen who belonged to monarchist factions; but not a single city, town or village had refused obedience to the Government of National Defence. If Bazaïne had honestly inferred from the Prince's report that civil dissensions were raging in France, he would clearly have been justified in refusing to hold any terms with the irregular Government at Tours. Unfortunately, he did hold terms with the Government, while at the same time, he commenced a clandestine negotiation with the ex-Empress and with Prince Bismarck through a man named Regnier. His desire was that he might be allowed to leave Metz with his army and march to Paris to put down the Republic and restore the Empress Regent with or without Prussian aid. The Germans forced him on to hope that his proposals would be accepted, kept him inactive during the negotiations, obliging him in the meanwhile to consume his provisions, and when they ascertained that his resources in food were near to the vanishing point, they forced him to capitulate without conditions. It was for this that he was brought to trial, and eventually sentenced to death, on the ground that he had not done all that duty and honor commanded him to do with the enemy. As to this last point Mr. Bannerman says in his book that he was much worried by base Republican newspapers in Metz, which incited his soldiers to mutiny. But why did he not suppress those newspapers? He had supreme power over a city, that was in a state of siege, and by a stroke of the pen he could have made where he pleased no remakes about the soldiers' objecting to the heavy rain, which fell during the trials in September, rendered military operations difficult. There would have been no difficulty in this respect if the Germans had not been under umbrella, but presumably they would have been as much wetted by the rains as the French. On the whole, it cannot be denied that M. Bazaïne's surroundings breathe the spirit which one lives in when in a soldier—*L'ordre des Troupes*.

## NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtze*, Captain Such, with the London mail of the 22nd ultimo, arrived here yesterday evening at 9 o'clock. We extract the following items of general interest from the *London and China Express* of June 22nd:—

The *Thalia*, Captain Brackenbury, arrived at Plymouth on the 18th June, from China, having on board the paid off crews of the *Curaçao* and *Victor Emanuel*, invalids, and time-expired men from the China station.

The appointments are announced of Lieut. D. A. Gamble to the *Victor Emanuel*, additional to service with the *Wivern*, for torpedo duties; and of Assistant-Paymaster H. J. Ollard to the *Victor Emanuel* (appointment of Mr. Woolward cancelled).

Ching is reported, has ordered a further number of cannon and field pieces in Germany, as also another supply of Mancer rifles from Austria. The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent reports that China continues to be a large purchaser of war material in the United States, chiefly arms and cartridges.

The *Encounter*, 12 guns, 1,934 tons, 2,137 horse power, was paid out of commission at Sheerness on the 15th June, after four years' service on the China station. The *Encounter* has been placed on the 4th Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, and will be removed from the steam basin for conveyance to Chatham, to be moored with the other vessels out of commission. The *Encounter* is not likely to be brought forward for sea again this year.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orient* at Naples and the forwarding of mail overland we have some additional particulars of the lamented death of Sir Arthur Kennedy, late Governor of Queensland. Sir Arthur embarked on board the *Orient* at Sydney on the 4th May, homeward bound. His end was quite unexpected, for although he had failed during the voyage it was attributed to the exhausting heat. His decease occurred on Sunday morning, the 3rd June; but we are glad to be able to state that he passed away without pain in his sleep, the immediate cause of death being failure of the heart's action, due to age (seventy-four).

Colonel William Bannerman, Bombay Staff Corps, has been awarded an Indian Good Service Pension, in the room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) J. Blair, V.C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. Colonel Bannerman served in China in 1860 with the Horse Transport Service at the landing at Pei-tang, and was present at the Battle of Sinho, bombardment and capture of the entrenched village of Tangkow, assault and capture of the Taku Forts; accompanied the advance of the army on Tien-Tsin and Peking, including the battles of Chang-kio-Wan and Tungchow, and occupation of Peking (medal and two clasps). Colonel Bannerman also served in the Afghan War, 1879-80.

## RUSSIAN COAL-MINES.

During the past twenty-five years the mining industry of Russia has made considerable progress. In 1855 the output of coal for the whole of Russia, with the exception of Poland and Finland, was 5,500,000 poods (one pood=16 lb. English), while in 1879 the output was 112,000,000 poods—thus showing a very noticeable increase. Mr. Herbert states that up to 1850 the working of coal in Russia was almost entirely confined to the basin of the Don, and the output was only about 3,000,000 poods of anthracite yearly—the result of private enterprise. The coalfields in the Ural, the Caucasus, and in the island of Saghalien produced at that time only about 5,000,000 poods annually. As regards the situation of the various coal deposits, that in the government of Moscow is described as being very useful, taking into consideration the gradual destruction of the forests in Central Russia; that of the Don basin, by the ease with which it can be brought into connection, by means of railways, with the north of Russia, and especially with the Volga and Black Sea, furnishes the railways and steamers plying on the above-mentioned river with a considerable and certain supply of coal. The coal deposits in the Ural mountains are situated in the centre of a country rich in minerals of every sort, and their close proximity to the river Kama will admit of their being the source from which fuel will be drawn for the use of steamers on that river and on the Volga. In the centre of the beetroot sugar producing country of Kief and Bessarabia is another vein of coal, and that in the Altai mountains is likewise in the centre of the great mineral deposits of those mountains. With the increase and improvement in railway communication, the output of coal in Russia, as noted above, has shown a marked augmentation. For 1868 the output for Russia (Poland excepted) was 12,000,000 poods; in 1870, 22,000,000 poods; in 1872, 48,000,000 poods; in 1874, 54,000,000 poods; in 1876, 82,000,000 poods; and in 1879, 122,000,000 poods—that is to say, the output has increased almost by ten times in twelve years. The chief obstacle to the more general use of coal throughout the empire is the excessive dearth of transport by rail, which frequently even surpasses the actual price of the coal. The transport of coal by rail, which increases year by year, was about 50,000,000 poods in 1870, mostly consigned in the direction of St. Petersburg, but for 1880 this traffic had reached the sum of 117,000,000 poods. The export of coal, except towards the south, is insignificant; in 1880 it amounted to 50,000,000 poods, of which 8,000,000 roubles, and this passed almost entirely through the Reit custom-house. One must mention the vast coal deposits in Asia Minor, in the province of Tomic, which, at present, are only worked at Batchak, and notwithstanding the abundance and excellent quality of the coal, in 1879 there were only 15,000 poods worked. On the Kiris Stepe, in the provinces of Semipalatik and Aksu, about 14,000,000 poods a year are worked chiefly at Karagandik. In Turkestan, the working of coal in the Karatau mountains has only existed since the arrival of the Russian armies.

In the province of Kuldja there are coal-mines worked by the Chinese, with an output of about 100,000 poods annually. In Eastern Siberia, in the island of Saghalien, the amount of coal worked for the use of the fleet, the amount having been in 1870, 170,000 poods. In the province of Primorska, on the Gulf of Pusat and on the Amour, near the mouth of the Tsoufoun, the small amount of coal worked is for the use of the Siberian fleet. As regards the importation of coal into Russia, it may be noted that coal was imported in 1880 to the extent of 82,500,000 poods from Great Britain, 21,500,000 poods from Germany, and 8,000,000 poods from Austria, in addition to smaller quantities from other countries. The increase in the importation over 1879 was about 37,000,000 poods, but as compared with 1878 only 6,000,000 poods. *British Mail*.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamship *Orion* left Singapore for this port on the 3rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th.

The steamer *Cambria* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 4th instant, and is due here on the 11th.

## A NEW POET.

"One goeth and another cometh." As the star of Julia A. Moore, the Sweet Singer of Michigan, sinks below the horizon, there rises another star whose pure, poetic rays illumine the field of literature with a gleam and brilliancy not at all inferior to hers. To the admirers of "deathless numbers" we command the following first effort of a new Milton, heretofore mute, but no longer inglorious:

THE THRILL OF LOVE.  
when they kiss me on the lips  
and there nothing more they do  
and then I know the thrill of love  
will never go there to my toes  
when they kiss me on the lips  
one arm round a little pressure give  
and then I know the thrill of love  
is going down there on my toes  
when you have one arm a round  
don't you ever there let go  
till you are sure the thrill of love  
is down down there on my toes  
when I have that thrill of love  
it is like heaven here below  
when it is firmly fastened on  
down down there to my toes

Sometimes when I have that love  
I don't know what makes it so  
I feel like kicking off my Shoes  
when the love is on my toes  
now what makes that thrill of love  
is when two hearts beats as one  
one arm around a little pressure give  
and that is what sends it to my toes

Cory, Pa. C. FIRE.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabia*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 21st instant for this port, and is due here on the 27th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The two direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th July, and may be expected to arrive here on, or about the 3rd August.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR AMOVY.

THE Spanish Steamer

"DON JUAN,"

Captain Marquez, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DRANDAO & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1883. [595]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI.

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer "FEI-LUNG."

Captain Allison, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th August, at FOUR P.M.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 6th August.

Contents and Value of the Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1883. [596]

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS,

AND

HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.

FAIRBANK'S AND HOWE'S SCALES.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT TABLE LAMPS, and

HANGING PENDANTS.

BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

SHIPS' SKYLIGHTS.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

STEEL HAWSERS ON REEL STAND.

CHARCOAL WATER FILTERS.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFBERGER FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER,

IN QUARTS & PINTS.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN AND

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co's

GLADIATEUR CHAMPAGNE.

CHR. MOTZ & Co's

CLARETS.

VALEYRAAC MEDOC.

ST. ESTEPH MEDOC.

MARGAUX MEDOC.

PURE CONDENSED ALPINE MILK.

IN BOTTLES.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.

SMOKED BEEF IN TINS.

GERMAN VEGETABLES IN TINS.

BEST GOUDA CHEESE IN TINS.

SALT MEAT SAUSAGES IN KEGS.

SALT SPICED BEEF IN KEGS.

KEROSENE STOVES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [10]

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

T. H. E. T. Y. F. H. O. N. S. OF THE

EASTERN SEAS

BY

BREVET LIEUT. COL. H. S. PALMER,

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Being a Review of Pére D'Herbier's Work on

the Typhoon of the China Sea.

KELLY & WALSCH—HONGKONG.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATER.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICAS INGLESAS,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

WRITING on the 9th ulto, under the heading "A Universal Steal" our clever Sydney contemporary *The Bulletin*, places before its readers one of the truest and best written articles we have seen in the public press for years past. Our contemporary's observations are so much to the point, and apply with such cogency to our own position in Hongkong and in the various portions of the Chinese empire where Western civilisation has set its all-conquering hand, that we make no apology for reproducing the article *in extenso*.

Alluding to the heading of the article—"A Universal Steal," *The Bulletin* remarks that the phrase is not a pretty one, and that this is the age of pretty phrases. Sweetness is on the tongue of delightful panders to the hypocrisy of the day, and the agreeable flattery of this generation prates finely about light. Civilization in our stronghold. The enormous march in refinement and humanity which has been made in eighteen hundred years is a constant theme of smug congratulation. Enlightenment marches, we are told, with giant strides; and the schoolmaster is everywhere abroad. Magnificent codes of laws everywhere exist to suppress offences against individuals and society, and their multiplicity will be accepted by the future historian either as testifying to a splendid and universal development of the moral sense, and a grand appreciation of the golden rule, or as evidence of an extraordinary prevalence and infinite variety of criminal tendencies and actions during the periods when such codes were necessary. Could the antiquary of the future have access to such documents as budget statements of this age, it seems probable that he would not long hesitate to decide that the latter is the true explanation of the extraordinary complication of criminal codes which embellish the statute-books of every nation in Christendom. And as the individual morality of to-day would be judged on this evidence, so the national morality of to-day would be tested by international treaties, records, and protocols. It is a humiliating fact that these, dispassionately regarded, will supply, more prominently than any other facts, the history of a Universal Steal.

All Christendom is hard at it. There is not a European nation which enjoys power to carry out its purposes that is not engaged in a grand mission to the Heathen. And, in every instance, the purpose of that mission is to pick the Heathen's pocket. And identical enterprises have engaged these virtuous communities all the time during the last—well, *all* the time. Without going back too far, however, we may start with the discovery of America, which was the signal for Spain, then the devoutest of nations, to launch an army of missionaries—and another of filibusters—to steal as many souls and as much of the New World as their prayers and spears could conquer. Smiten with a deep comprehension for the spiritual darkness, and an equally deep appreciation of the temporal wealth, of the pagan people of Mexico, the one army, in the true spirit of self-denial, devoted their lives to carrying the gospel and the fire-stick to these pagans; while almost simultaneously the other army imbued the savages with a proper sense of the value of the gospel of peace by illustrating how exceedingly clean a Catholic army could strip a country of valuables, and how particularly promptly it could abuse the women and hang the "Rebels"—that bunch had begun, even then, who resisted their lawful sovereign. His Most Sacred Majesty the King of Spain, or, if

more convenient, some high and mighty hereditary Prince Quackanoo, whom His Most Sacred Majesty's troops had caught somewhere, or with whom it had suited his Most Sacred Majesty to enter into alliance. The blessings of civilization were by those means diffused successively among the pagans of Mexico and of Peru. An infinite multitude of souls were saved at the slight cost of roasting such hardened wretches as insisted upon sharing the damnation which had been the lot of unnumbered generations of their forefathers, who had been so unfortunate as to exist before the Spaniards discovered that there existed a continent full of them, living and dying under no better care than the loving kindness of Him who created them.

There seems little room for doubt that both armies were in downright earnest. The army of missionaries converted the susceptible and burned the obdurate pagans with equal zeal. To the former they inculcated the lessons of civilization with patient devotion, and the monuments of their pious and devoted labours, in the form of mission churches and schools, yet stand sprinkled over the face of the territories which were the scenes of their labours, and where martyrdom not unfrequently crowned their own lives. Stirred by a glorious emulation, Portugal was not long in following suit, and the coast of Africa received their missionaries and their filibusters, and churches and forts sprang up beside every estuary which their navigators discovered. France emulated the enterprise of her Catholic sisters, and Canada and Louisiana acknowledged the blessings diffused by monks and muskets. Nor were Protestant communities far behind in the splendid and religious undertaking. The Pilgrim Fathers and the gaol-ships for the Plantations carried the Bible and the arquebus to the Red Indian; but it is humiliating to confess that it was merely worldly gain which impelled France and England, upon the favoured coasts of Hindostan, where their respective missionaries wrestled with the Devil and each other, and their respective armies fought with sacred zeal in the quarrels between local potentates, and finished by first gobbling up all the native rivals who had engaged their aid or resisted their allies, and ultimately by the English driving the French into the sea. In that part of the pagan world the ordinary process has been reversed. We launched out our filibusters first, and when they were sated with plunder, and began to think it time they justified themselves in the eyes of Heaven, we let loose a swarm of missionaries and prepared to plead at the bar of the ETERNAL that, even if we did steal the land, and the gold of the pagans, we always intended to save their souls as soon as we could make it convenient, and had quite filled our pockets—and, quite emptied theirs.

But these are old stories. Why rake up by-gones? We are better, wiser, more humane, more honest now. We have changed all that. Have we? Not a bit of it. We are hard at it again. And so are our neighbours. Just the same old sham. The same old genuine insensate belief that, so long as we send forward an advance guard of missionaries with mouths full of benedictions and hearts full of zeal, there can be no possible objection to our following up with our filibusters. And, moreover, it is ridiculous to employ such a term as filibuster when the forces engaged are regular troops, wear the livery, and draw the pay of the Queen. Besides, there are British interests and inevitable necessities, and things. Providence will surely recognise the distinction. For example, how are we to keep fast hold of what we stole in India, unless we steal something in Egypt? There can be nothing morally wrong under such circumstances. And the Archbishop of Canterbury blessed the colours, too. So that, all things considered, there can be nothing objectionable in our annexing a tract near Liberia, and slaughtering the "rebels" there. Because as soon as we ever have introduced "law and order,"—by killing all the natives who fail to recognise invasion as "law," and "military execution as "order"—we will resolutely set to work to "spread the blessings of civilization," as thickly as possible, upon the survivors. And similarly the French and Portuguese will convey the same blessings—except that they will introduce the errors of Rome—on the banks of the Congo, after they have set the natives by the ears, caused the shedding of oceans of blood (of negroes merely), provided they do not find it necessary as a slight preliminary to cut each other's throats first in an honourable and martial way. And so also in Annam and in Madagascar the French have the same grand work in hand, rendered it is true, somewhat complicated, in Annam by the circumstance that the pagans there are more than ordinarily hard to convert and kill, and have exhibited an inconvenient aptitude for realising enlightenment when the blessing assumes the form

of a sordid, and have developed an uncomfortable practice of impaling general and other commissioned officers, when caught. This is quite contrary to precedent. It has hitherto been one of the blessings of civilization that all the torturing was done by the apostles of enlightenment and progress.

But, to come nearer home, we have civilized Fiji. The usual plan. First, missionaries; then filibusters; lastly, law and order. And now we have New Guinea just commenced, and the Rev. Mr. Laws, the regulation missionary, took photographs of the ceremony of stealing, and sent them to the *Sydney Mail*—with his blessing, no doubt. And the filibusters have followed, already, in due course. But we are getting so sensitive, owing chiefly to the moral lessons inculcated in Exeter Hall by the Y.M.C.A., that we cannot stomach filibustering unless it be done in proper form by Royal Warrant, and by robbers in livery. So New Guinea is to be a Crown steal, and a special indulgence will, no doubt, be issued by the new Archbishop of Canterbury, who will, probably, in due course, ordain a "superior" brand of missionary, call a Bishop, and send him out to sanctify the theft by his presence and labours. And, after a couple of years' yachting and picnicing, the new Bishop will return to England (for his health) and preach moving sermons to large and deeply emotional congregations, and collect a fund for providing native catechists with chewing tobacco and SPICKER'S version of Genesis. The only trouble is the inerate obstinacy of the Heathen. In all these long centuries, and despite the differences of race and locality, they obstinately persist in dying out just when there seems a chance of converting them. It was so in Mexico and Peru, in Canada, Louisiana and New England. It is so in New Zealand and Australia. It is coming to that in Fiji. And, so it will be, reasoning by analogy, in New Guinea. This consolation, at any rate, remains. The lesson comes from Tasmania. The last of the native race is as likely as not to be a thoroughly pious person, with a genuine appreciation of the blessings of civilization—and rum.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 25th.  
COMPENSATION TO TENANTS' BILL.  
The House of Commons has passed through committee the bill for granting compensation to tenants.

CHOLERA AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

Four deaths from cholera are reported amongst the British troops in Cairo.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed that the steamer *Claymore* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 25th inst.

VICTORIA and the other Australasian colonies urge the British government to annex the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands and other groups of islands in the Pacific.

"I know you," said King Theodore of Abyssinia, to the English. "First you send a missionary; then you send a consul to look after the missionary; then you send an army to look after the consul."

An afflicted editor writes:

"If pillows and pillows and hours and flowers,  
Could be buried together, this gentle weather,  
And carried, or carried on 'watts' away,  
Nor ever again trotted out—ah, me!  
How much fewer volumes of verse there'd be!"

A MAN in Illinois has brought a suit for divorce because his wife allowed him to go to work for several mornings with no other breakfast than cod liver oil, and had bought a piano, which she did not know how to play and had not the means to pay for.

"Professor," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat while eating turn her head first one way and then another?" "For the reason," replied the Professor, "that she can not turn it both ways at once."

"You write a beautiful hand," I wish I had such a hand," said Mr. Flusher to a lady clerk at the hotel. "Am I to consider that as a proposal?" asked the lady. "Well—er—yes, if my wife is willing to let me off" replied the accomplished Flusher.

WHEN Bismarck returned from the deathbed of an old comrade, for whose vacillating, impulsive character he had always had much contempt, he was asked if he had been present when he made his will. "I was there while the lawyer wrote out his last will and testament; no one could call it a will."

CHAN AIZU, a coolie, was arrested by Alexander McGregor P.C. 74, this morning for supplying a prisoner with opium just before entering the "Retreat." The defendant denied the charge, stating that he did not know the man at all, but the constable testified to the contrary as he saw the defendant hand the drug through the bars of the window at the shroff's room to the prisoner, who concealed the narcotic under his jacket. His Worship relegated the friendly coolie to a week's imprisonment, with hard labor.

THE German steamer *Lido* is booked to replace the *Danube* at the Cosmopolitan dock to-day. The river steamer *Kiung-chow* will leave the Aberdeen Dock to-morrow.

OWING to a slack rope which caught the pro-peller of the *Kiung-chow* the other day, this steamer had to go into the Aberdeen dock to repair some slight damage done.

CHUNG TAI HI, a youth of some twenty years of age, was up at the police court this morning on a charge of stealing a quantity of crockery ware valued at \$1.30, from a hawker boy. The unemployed one tried to make out that he only took the things for a "lark," but his Worship sent him in for a six weeks' spell of hard labor for his practical joking.

LEUNG AROOK, an unemployed culinary artist, was up before the "beak" this morning on a charge of stealing a quantity of crockery ware valued at \$1.30, from a hawker boy. The unemployed one tried to make out that he only took the things for a "lark," but his Worship sent him in for a six weeks' spell of hard labor for his practical joking.

FUNG AHING, described as a hawker, was brought before the Magistrate this morning on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond. Inspector Quincy, who arrested the man in Upper Lascar Row, yesterday at 3 p.m., stated that a gathering of some 2000 Chinese surrounded the defendant in great anxiety to learn the winning character of the Tze Fa lottery. Mr. Fung stood in the centre with stretched hands showing the winning characters. The crowd was tumultuous and noisy. Mr. Wodehouse, who heard the case, discharged the defendant on that gentleman saying he was not announcing the winning figure of the Tze Fa lottery.

WARTING on French detectives a winter in the *Nineteenth Century* says:—Les Agents Secrets are not only personally unknown to the general public, but save in exceptional cases, even to each other. It is known where they may be found at a moment's notice when wanted; but, as a rule, they do not frequent the Prefecture more than can be helped. They have nothing whatever to do with serving summonses or executing warrants. There are among them men who have lived in almost every class of life, and each of them has what may be called a special line of business of his own. In the course of their duty some of them mix with the receivers of stolen goods; others with thieves; many with what are called in Paris commercial rascals, and not a few with those whose "industry" is to melt silver and other property of a like valuable nature. Forgers, sharpers of all kinds, house-breakers and horse-thieves—a very numerous and most industrious class in Paris—have each and all their special agents of the police, who watch them and know where to lay hands on them when they are "wanted." A French detective who cannot assume and act up to "any character, and who cannot disguise himself in any manner so effectively as not to be recognized even by those who know him best, is not considered fit to hold his appointment. Their ability in this way is marvelous. One of them some years ago made me a bet that he would; in the course of the next few days, address me four times, for at least ten minutes each time, and that I should not know him on any occasion until he discovered himself. As a matter of course I was on my guard and mistrusted every one who came near me. But the man won his bet. It is needless to inquire into particulars. Let it suffice to say that in the course of the next four days he presented himself in the character of a bookmaker's assistant, a fiacre driver, a venerable old gentleman with a great interest in the Bourse, and, finally, as a waiter in the hotel in which I was staying. Assuredly, the man deserved to win his bet, for in no single case had I the faintest suspicion of his identity.

WE hear that a gale raged there on Wednesday and Thursday, without, however, causing any particular damage either ashore or ashore. The *Yotsai* which came down from Canton on Tuesday evening made an attempt to get away on Wednesday morning, but after clearing the lighthouse had to put back, and was compelled to remain at her moorings until this morning, when she left for Canton at the usual hour. The lowest reading of the barometer during the gale on board the *Yotsai* was late on Thursday night when it stood at 29.24.

WE hear that the well-known steamer *Spark* has come to grief close to Cape Cam, and is a total wreck. A lengthy report of the affair appears in this morning's *Daily Press* on the authority of Captain Rose, lately in command of the *Spark*. As we have strong reasons for believing the report in question to be a very garbled and incomplete version of what actually took place, and as we are almost certain that an enquiry will be held into the circumstances attendant on the loss of the vessel, we shall, in the meantime, content ourselves with chronicling the fact that the old *Spark* has spluttered out of existence in a smooth sea and on a beautiful moonlight night.

ONE sultry Sunday a minister was thundering away at his drowsy congregation, the majority of which would go to sleep in spite of all his efforts. "At last" he shouted, "Wake up here! There is a man preaching to you who has only half a shirt on his back!" It woke them tremendously. The next day a delegation of ladies visited the parsonage and presented the preacher with a package containing some very nice shirts, saying "that it was a shame that he should be reduced to half a shirt to his back." He replied, after accepting the shirts with thanks, "that he was not literally reduced to half a shirt, although he wore only a half on his back; he wore the other half in front of him."

WHAT is a gentleman? is a question almost as old as the hills, which has been answered in many different ways, but it is clear that the word at least has a relative and not an absolute meaning, some insist, and that it varies with the times. Here is what Lord Chesterfield says:—"A gentleman always attends even to the choice of his amusements. If at cards he will not play cribbage, all-fours, or putt; or in sports of exercise be seen at skittles, leap-frog, football, cricket, driving of coaches, &c.; for he knows that an imitation of the manners of the mob will indelibly stamp him with vulgarity." In another of his letters to his son he says:—"There are liberal and illiberal pleasures, as well as liberal and illiberal arts. Scottish drunkenness, indiscriminate gluttony, driving coaches, rustic sports such as fox-chases, horse-races, &c., are infinitely below the honest and industrious professions of a tailor and a shoemaker." And yet people who call themselves gentlemen do most of these things now-a-days, and even those who are not admitted to the society of these gentlemen consider themselves such in consequence of doing some of them.

PASSAGE is being made for the formation of a water-way through Palestine from Acre, on the Mediterranean, to Akabah on the Red Sea. The undertaking is yet in its preliminary stage, nothing more having been done than to form a small company, with the Duke of Marlborough as chairman and other distinguished persons as directors, to raise capital wherewith to survey the proposed route. In order to construct the Palestine Channel it is proposed to make a canal, 25 miles in length, from Haifa, in the Bay of Acre, through the plain of Ascalon to the Valley of the River Jordan. This canal is to be 200 feet wide and 40 feet deep. This will bring the Mediterranean into the heart of Palestine. In order that the waters of the Dead Sea may be made to mingle with those of the Red Sea, it is proposed to cut a canal twenty miles in length from the head of the Gulf of Akabah to the Dead Sea. If this thing were successfully performed, it is expected that an inland sea about 200 miles long, varying in width from three to ten miles, and deep enough to float vessels of the largest size, would extend from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. Referring to the objections which may be made on the grounds of the sacred associations of Palestine, the writer says:—"It is possible that the new enterprise may be proved, to the satisfaction of many devout men and women, to be the fulfilment of the prophecy of Ezekiel to the effect that there is to be a broad sea in the desert, and that the fishes shall stand upon it from Engedi even unto En-gedi."

THOUGH Hungary is one of the richest mineral countries in Europe, the produce of the mines little more than defrays working expenses, principally owing to the unprofitable manner in which the State mines are worked. Two causes have hitherto influenced this state of things—viz., the insufficient means of transport and the existence of no proper mining Act. The mining district in Transylvania is especially susceptible of improvement, and the mines already working in that province, after having been for long unprofitable, now bear 5 per cent. interest. The coal statistics, from the point of view of production, are not unfavourable, but it is stated a regulation of the right of proprietorship in coal districts is necessary. The statistics are given as follows:—1867-6, 120,000 million metres cubed; 1870, 16,000 ditto; and 1880, 16,2 ditto, thus showing in late years a considerable augmentation. The raw iron production is thus stated:—1867-70, 1,6 million metres cubed; 1879, 1,6 ditto; 1880, 1,3 ditto. Schools for iron industry are demanded, and it is pointed out that merely for such an article as iron rails Hungary has Austria over 12,000 per month. It is further stated that the progress of the iron manufacture in Hungary has been greatly retarded by the want of suitable fuel, and, even now, though inferior kinds of coal are used with advantage, the absence of fuel of a better description is still a great drawback to the production of iron in that country. Vegetable fuel is necessarily used by the largest ironworks, and of forty-eight works, with fifty-four blast furnaces, only four use either coke or coal, the remainder using charcoal. Notwithstanding that the forests in the immediate vicinity of the ironworks are much reduced, and in some cases entirely exhausted, yet there is no reason to complain of the want of wood and charcoal in Hungary. An official table shows the total extent of the woodland in the country to be over 2,500,000 hectares. The annual growth of timber in these forests is 14,000,000 cubic metres, which could, if only the best woods were used, produce 1,600,000,000 per annum of charcoal pigment. The fact that these forest lands are in impenetrable mountain districts, and at a great distance from every means of transport, makes them practically unavailable for manufacturing purposes.

THE WAGER OF BATTLE.

A contemporary describes an amusing scene which occurred recently in Erie, Pennsylvania, during the criminal prosecution of Mr. Frank Weiss, the editor of the *Young Men's Christian Association*, who had been doing voluntary detective work, helping out the police force, in a pendent from the yellow. The cartoon shows Mr. Weiss, according to the details furnished by a correspondent of the New York *Journal*, was indicted for libel, the offence consisting of publishing a cartoon representing one John Fitch, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, who had been doing voluntary detective work, helping out the police force, in a pendent from the yellow. The cartoon shows Mr. Fitch's head, and he appeared as principal prosecutor in the trial, and the Young Men's Christian Association appeared at his back, while behind the victim, Weiss, appeared the entire German population of Erie, who, though they were amply qualified to beat off two such rascals, with no aid but their own numbers. At the opening of the trial, the German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The German Attorney, a tall, broad-shouldered, muscular man, raised his hand and said, "I am the German Attorney, and I am here to defend my client, Weiss, and to expose the lies of the Young Men's Christian Association, who are here to accuse my client of libel." The

# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 466.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### LUMINOUS PAINT

FOR  
LIFE BUOYS.

MOORING BUOYS.

BEACONS.

PIER HEADS.

CLOCK DIALS.

LANTERNS for Magazines,  
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been appointed Agents for the Sale of the "PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hongkong, South China and Formosa.

They have now a large supply of the most requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark room, in which the illuminating power of this Paint is shown.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [540]

## INSURANCES.

### YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ... Tls. 400,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 250,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 316,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st ... Tls. 956,235.56  
March, 1883. [541]

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POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [542]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES, allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [543]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [544]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [545]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$633,333.33.

RESERVE FUND ..... \$70,858.27

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8, &c., PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [546]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on CARGOES, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world, payable by any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN.

Summary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [547]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on CARGOES, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [548]

NOTICE.

WE have CLOSED Our former Branch

and the Business in SWAOON will be carried on under the name of SCHAAR & Co., which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE DE LA CAMP has been Authorised to act as Procurator.

DIRCKS & Co.

Summary.

SWAOON, 1st May, 1883. [549]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 28th day of July, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.

The Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of MARINE LOT No. 53, measuring 4,531 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £119.4. Held for 999 years from 9th January, 1883, Together with the HOUSES 105 and 107 Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1 and 3 in Eddicot's Lane.

For Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [549]

### PUBLIC AUCTION OF ELEGANTLY-MADE ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE, COTTAGE AND GRAND-PIANOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. F. TAVARES, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 30th day of July, 1883, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, Corner of Elgin and Peel Streets, behind the Union Church (owing to change of Residence).

THE WHOLE OF HIS  
ELEGANT ENGLISH, FRENCH AND  
CANTON-MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
GASOLIERS, CROCKERY WARE, GLASS  
WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

Also,

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by PLEVEL  
WOLF & Co.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by HENRY  
SCHWANDER.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by GAVEAU.  
The above PIANOS are direct from Paris, and in perfect good condition.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
Catalogues to be had from

J. M. GUEDES,

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [549]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. J. ADAMS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Ground Floor of Blue Buildings, No. 4, Praya East, on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1883, at 2 P.M.,  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
DRAWING, DINING, and BED ROOM  
FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.  
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [549]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS  
No. 1 to 10.

WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 oz.  
U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches Wide.

AMERICAN COTTON DRILL  
COTTON TWINE, 6, 7, 8 Fold.

HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.

WILLIAM DOLAN,  
21, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [549]

### FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from  
Business is open to negotiate for the Sale of the  
GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE.

Complete of the Old Established and  
well-known establishment known as the "NA-  
TIONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 222 and 224  
Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO  
BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one  
American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to

JOHN OLSON,

National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [549]

### FOR SALE.

ES. STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S  
PATENT FRESH WATER  
CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
Gallons per day.

Apply to

G. FENWICK & Co.,

Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [549]

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE  
QUARTER ..... \$22 per Case.  
PINT ..... \$22 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [549]

### FOR SALE OILS.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS  
C. O. K. E.

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW,

230, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [549]

### NOTICE.

WE have CLOSED Our former Branch  
and the Business in SWAOON will be carried on under the name of SCHAAR & Co., which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE DE LA CAMP has been Authorised to act as Procurator.

DIRCKS & Co.

Summary.

SWAOON, 1st May, 1883. [549]

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH'S LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.

FORTY CENTS EACH.

Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.

Baths and Bathing.

The Heart and its Functions.

Health in Schools.

Exercise and Training.

The House and its Surroundings.

Personal Appearances in Health and Disease.

The Skin and its Troubles.

Alcohol, its use and abuse.

Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.

Dictionary of Daily Blunders.

Dictionary of Mythology.